Financial Statements of

MARCAN PHARMACEUTICALS INC

Year ended March 31, 2019



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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders of Marcan Pharmaceuticals Inc

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Marcan Pharmaceuticals Inc (the Entity), which comprise:

- the balance sheet as at March 31, 2019
- · the statement of operations for the year then ended
- the statement of deficit for the year then ended
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended
- and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies

(Hereinafter referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Entity as at March 31, 2019, and its results of operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for private enterprises.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements" section of our auditors' report.

We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Matter - Comparative Information

The comparative information as at and for the year ended March 31, 2018 is unaudited. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on it.



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Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged With Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for private enterprises, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with Governance are responsible for overseeing the Entity's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.

We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.
 - The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Entity's internal control.



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- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Entity's to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation
- Communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Chartered Professional Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants

Kanata, Canada June 21, 2019

KPMG LLP

Balance Sheet

March 31, 2019, with comparative information for 2018

		2019	2018
Assets			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	478,848	\$ 477,633
Trade receivables (note 2)		11,617,457	10,884,654
Inventories (notes 3 and 10(a))		15,584,943	7,869,467
Prepaid expenses and deposits		4,517,529	3,361,047
Future income taxes (note 4)		6,208,747	4,239,374
Proporty and equipment (note 5)		38,407,524	26,832,175
Property and equipment (note 5)		265,279	94,149
Goodwill		29,175,000	29,175,000
Intangible assets (note 6)		31,439,898	40,953,642
	\$	99,287,701	\$ 97,054,966
Liabilities and Shareholders' Deficien	су		
Current liabilities:			
Line of credit (note 7)	\$	1,383,593	\$ 1,977,253
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (note 8)		23,257,777	14,858,550
Income taxes payable		1,401,777	_
Deferred revenue		11,667	195,092
Scheduled cash repayments for callable debt (note 9)		7,350,000	 5,250,000
		33,404,814	22,280,895
Callable debt (note 9)		24,991,703	 32,166,364
		58,396,517	54,447,259
Due to related parties (note 10(a))		-	129,664
Notes payable to related parties (note 10(a))		18,520,706	17,228,564
Preferred shares (note 11)		41,202,084	37,456,440
		118,119,307	109,261,927
Shareholders' deficiency:			
Share capital (note 12)		12,880,001	12,880,001
Deficit		(31,711,607)	(25,086,962)
		(18,831,606)	(12,206,961)
Commitments (note 13) Contingent liabilities (note 14)			
	\$	99,287,701	\$ 97,054,966
See accompanying notes to financial statements.			
On behalf of the Board:			
on behalf of the board.			

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Statement of Operations

Year ended March 31, 2019, with comparative information for 2018

	2019	2018
Sales (note 10(b))	\$ 57,453,792	\$ 44,162,534
Cost of sales (note 10(b))	40,786,589	31,726,376
	16,667,203	12,436,158
Expenses:		
Salaries and benefits	3,469,691	2,940,910
Research and development	1,480,411	1,679,262
Advertising and promotions	356,544	278,006
Professional fees	326,658	316,294
Testing	322,672	134,312
Licensing and fees	194,007	207,486
Travel	191,500	180,494
Bank charges and interest	180,362	130,899
Office	145,339	112,031
Rent	110,601	57,229
Bad debts	46,122	240,286
Insurance	45,551	29,981
Amortization of property and equipment	67,190	62,692
Data report fees	30,231	21,031
Other	12,057	2,252
Phone	10,365	8,578
	6,989,301	6,401,743
Earnings before the undernoted items and income taxes	9,677,902	6,034,415
Other income (expenses):		
Other	136,478	93,485
Commissions	(40,000)	,
Amortization on deferred financing fees	(175,339)	(175, 339)
Foreign exchange loss	(263,113)	(319,863)
Finance cost on notes payables	(1,292,142)	(1,201,993)
Interest on debt	(1,963,431)	(1,904,972)
Finance cost on preferred shares	(3,745,644)	(3,405,131)
Amortization of intangible assets	(9,513,744)	(9,513,744)
	(16,856,935)	(16,427,557)
Loss before income taxes	(7,179,033)	(10,393,142)
Income taxes:		
Current	1,414,985	:-
Future (recovery)	(1,969,373)	(2,059,374)
. 313.3 (.33313.))	(554,388)	(2,059,374)
Net loss	\$ (6,624,645)	\$ (8,333,768)
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See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Statement of Deficit

Year ended March 31, 2019, with comparative information for 2018

	2019	2018
Deficit, beginning of year	\$ (25,086,962)	\$ (16,753,194)
Net loss	(6,624,645)	(8,333,768)
Deficit, end of year	\$ (31,711,607)	\$ (25,086,962)

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended March 31, 2019, with comparative information for 2018

	2019	2018
Cash provided by (used in):		
Operating activities:		
Net loss	\$ (6,624,645)	\$ (8,333,768)
Items not involving cash:		,
Amortization of deferred financing fees	175,339	175,339
Amortization of intangible assets	9,513,744	9,513,744
Amortization of property and equipment	67,190	62,692
Finance cost on notes payable	1,292,142	1,201,993
Finance cost on preferred shares	3,745,644	3,405,131
Future income taxes	(1,969,373)	(2,059,374)
Decrease (increase) in trade receivables	(732,803)	1,215,345
Increase in inventories	(7,715,476)	(2,684,199)
Increase in prepaid expenses and deposits	(1,156,482)	(3,037,657)
Increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	8,399,227	2,922,364
Increase in income taxes payable	1,401,777	-
Decrease in deferred revenue	(183,425)	(13,908)
	6,212,859	2,367,702
Financing activities:		
Net advances (repayment) of line of credit	(593,660)	1,977,253
Repayment of callable debt	(5,250,000)	(3,780,000)
Decrease in due to related parties	(129,664)	(728,728)
	(5,973,324)	(2,531,475)
Investing activities:		
Purchase of property and equipment	(238,320)	(12,796)
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Increase (decrease) in cash	1,215	(176,569)
Cash, beginning of year	477,633	654,202
Cash, end of year	\$ 478,848	\$ 477,633

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Notes to Financial Statements

Year ended March 31, 2019

Marcan Pharmaceuticals Inc (the "Company") is a private company incorporated on August 18, 2015 and subsequently amalgamated by articles of amalgamation on November 9, 2015, under the laws of Ontario. The company markets pharmaceutical products to wholesale distributors and retailers.

1. Significant accounting policies:

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for private enterprises. The Company's significant accounting policies are as follows:

(a) Inventories:

Inventories of raw materials and finished goods are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost includes purchase, conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. The costs are assigned using the weighted average cost formula.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. A provision for obsolescence is calculated based on historical experience. Management reviews the provision annually to assess whether it is adequate.

(b) Property and equipment:

Property and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated amortization. Amortization is provided using the following methods and annual rates:

Asset	Basis	Rate		
Furniture and fixtures	Declining balance	20%		
Computer hardware	Declining balance	55%		
Computer software	Declining balance	45%		
Leasehold improvements	Straight-line	5 years		

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2019

1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(c) Goodwill:

Goodwill is the residual amount that results when the purchase price of an acquired business exceeds the sum of the amounts allocated to the assets acquired, less liabilities assumed, based on their fair values. Goodwill is allocated, at the date of the business acquisition, to the Company's reporting units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the business combination.

Goodwill is not amortized and is tested for impairment whenever changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of the reporting unit to which goodwill is assigned may exceed the fair value of the reporting unit. When the carrying amount of a reporting unit, including goodwill, exceeds its fair value, an impairment loss is recognized in an amount equal to the excess. An impairment loss is not subsequently reversed.

(d) Intangible assets:

Intangible assets resulting from a business acquisition are initially recorded at fair value. Separately acquired intangible assets are measured at cost.

For intangible assets with definite lives amortization is provided on a straight-line basis over their respective estimated useful lives.

Asset	Rate
Brand	10 years
Client relationships	5 years
Development fees	10 years
Existing product rights	10 years
Product pipeline	10 years

The Company capitalizes development fees when management believes they will generate future benefits and that all the criteria for capitalization are met.

Expenditures incurred on internally generated intangible assets are expenses as incurred.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2019

1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(e) Impairment of long-lived assets:

Long-lived assets, including property, plant and equipment and intangible assets subject to amortization, are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability is measured by a comparison of the asset's carrying amount to the estimated undercounted future cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its estimated future cash flows, an impairment charge is recognized for the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the fair value of the asset. When quoted market prices are not available, the Company uses the expected future cash flows discounted at a rate commensurate with the risks associated with the recovery of the asset as an estimate of fair value..

(f) Income taxes:

The Company uses the future income taxes method of accounting for income taxes. Under the future income taxes method, future tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Future tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted or substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on future tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the year that includes the date of enactment or substantive enactment. Refundable taxes that will be recovered on the payment of qualifying dividends are recognized as a future income tax asset.

A valuation allowance is recorded against any future income tax asset if it is more likely than not that the asset will not be realized. Income tax expense or benefit is the sum of the Company's provision for the current income taxes and the difference between the opening and ending balances of the future income tax assets and liabilities.

(g) Revenue recognition:

Revenue is recognized when the customer takes ownership and assumes risk of loss, collection of the related receivable is probable, persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, and the sales price is fixed or determinable.

Sales made under agreements allowing for rights of return are recognized at the time of sale to the customer or distributor. Estimated returns and allowances are recorded as a reduction of revenue at the time of revenue recognition. Estimates are based on historical experience and other relevant factors.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2019

1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(h) Related party transactions:

Monetary and non-monetary related party transactions that have commercial substance are measured at the exchange amount when they are in the normal course of operations, except when the transaction is an exchange of a product or property held-for-sale in the normal course of operations. Where the transaction is not in the normal course of operations, it is measured at the exchange amount when there is a substantive change in the ownership of the item transferred and there is independent evidence of the exchange amount.

All other related party transactions are measured at the carrying amount.

(i) Foreign currency translation:

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Canadian dollars at the exchange rate on the year end date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated into Canadian dollars at the historical exchange rate prevailing when the assets were acquired or liabilities incurred. Sales and expenses, with the exception of amortization, are translated at the rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Amortization is translated at the same rates used in the translation of property and equipment. Translation gains or losses are included in the determination of income for the year.

(j) Financial instruments:

Financial instruments are recorded at fair value on initial recognition and are subsequently recorded at cost or amortized cost, unless management has elected to carry the financial statements at fair value.

Financial instruments are adjusted by transaction costs incurred on the acquisition and financing costs. These costs are amortized using the straight-line method.

Financial assets are assessed for impairment on an annual basis at the end of the fiscal year if there are indicators of impairment. If there is an indicator of impairment, the Company determines if there is a significant adverse change in the expected amount or timing of future cash flows from the financial asset. If there is a significant adverse change in the expected cash flows, the carrying value of the financial asset is reduced to the highest of the present value of the expected cash flows, the amount that could be realized from selling the financial asset or the amount the Company expects to realize by exercising its right to any collateral. If events and circumstances reverse in a future year, an impairment loss will be reversed to the extent of the improvement, not exceeding the initial carrying value.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2019

1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(k) Use of estimates:

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Canadian accounting standards for private enterprises requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the year. Areas of significant estimates include the allowance for doubtful trade receivables, the allowance for inventory obsolescence, the useful lives of intangible assets, accrual for professional allowances, allowances for sales returns, and future income tax asset. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

2. Trade receivables:

	2019	2018
Trade receivables Trade and other receivables - parent company	\$ 11,781,782 260,267	\$ 10,988,392
Loan receivable Allowance for doubtful trade receivables	(424,592)	276,701 (380,439)
	\$ 11,617,457	\$ 10,884,654

3. Inventories:

	2019	2018
Finished goods Raw materials	\$ 16,286,578 13,848	\$ 8,293,959 119,388
Allowance for inventory obsolescence	(715,483)	(543,880)
	\$ 15,584,943	\$ 7,869,467

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2019

4. Future income taxes:

Significant components of the Company's net future income tax asset are as follows:

	\$ 6,208,747	\$ 4,239,374
Deferred financing fees Accounting reserves	(60,498) 119,110	(41,730) 93,010
Property and equipment Intangible assets	\$ 27,135 6,123,000	\$ 25,610 4,162,484
	 2019	2018

5. Property and equipment:

			2019	2018
	Cost	Accumulated amortization	Net book value	Net book value
Furniture and fixtures Computer hardware Computer software Leasehold improvements	\$ 153,196 48,389 184,911 98,011	\$ 28,301 27,731 150,648 12,548	\$ 124,895 \$ 20,658 34,263 85,463	20,898 12,229 61,022
	\$ 484,507	\$ 219,228	\$ 265,279 \$	94,149

Cost and accumulated amortization at March 31, 2018 amounted to \$246,187 and \$152,038, respectively.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2019

6. Intangible assets:

		W	2019	2018
	Cost	Accumulated amortization	Net book value	Net book value
Customer relationships Product rights Brands Product pipeline Product development	\$ 31,200,000 \$ 25,086,139 4,008,000 3,340,000 303,300	21,320,000 \$ 8,563,341 1,369,400 1,141,170 103,630	9,880,000 \$ 16,522,798 2,638,600 2,198,830 199,670	16,120,000 19,031,412 3,039,400 2,532,830 230,000
	\$ 63,937,439 \$	32,497,541 \$	31,439,898 \$	40,953,642

Cost and accumulated amortization at March 31, 2018 amounted to \$63,937,439 and \$22,983,797, respectively.

7. Line of credit:

The Company has an authorized operating line of credit of \$4,000,000 that is due on demand and bears interest at the bank's prime rate plus 0.35%, calculated and payable annually. It is secured by an Irrevocable Standby Letter of Credit from Axis Bank Limited. At March 31, 2019, the Company had \$1,383,593 (2018 - \$1,977,253) drawn under this facility.

8. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities:

	2019	2018
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities Accounts payable - companies under common control Allowance for returned sales	\$ 10,430,812 12,377,494 449,471	\$ 10,602,851 3,904,716 350,983
	\$ 23,257,777	\$ 14,858,550

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2019

9. Debt:

Less cash repayments required within 12 months		7,350,000		32,166,364 5,250,000	
		02,011,700		32,166,364	
		32,341,703		20 400 004	
Loan, due November 2022, interest of CDOR plus 3.35% payable quarterly, quarterly principal repayments representing 2% to 7% of the initial loan balance of \$42,000,000 in accordance with the schedule. Deferred financing fees	\$	32,970,000 (628,297)	\$	38,220,000 (803,636)	
	2019			2018	

The loan is secured by a corporate guarantee of the Parent Company, all current and non-current assets of the Company and a pledge of equity shares of the Company.

Under the terms of the debt agreement, the Company must comply with certain covenants regarding the maintenance of minimum financial ratios. At March 31, 2019, the Company is not in compliance with respect to the covenants.

Assuming payment of the loan is not demanded, regular principal payments required on the loan for the next four years are due as follows:

2020	\$ 7,350,00
2021	8,820,00
2022	9,240,00
2023	7,560,00
	\$ 32,970,00

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2019

10. Related party transactions:

(a) Due to related parties:

		2019	2018		
Notes payable to related parties - long term without interest, due November 2020 without interest, due November 2020	\$ 9,260,353 9,260,353		\$	\$ 8,614,282 8,614,282	
	\$	18,520,706	\$	17,228,564	

Each note is payable in the amount of \$10,400,000 on November 2020, for an aggregate payment of \$20,800,000. The notes payable are recorded at their present value using an effective interest rate of 7.5% and are being accreted to the principal amount. Annual accretion expense totaled \$1,292,142 (2018 - \$1,201,993).

	2019	2018
Due to related parties - long term Companies owned by directors of the Company \$	-	\$ 129.664

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2019

10. Related party transactions (continued):

(b) Related party transactions:

The following table summarizes the Company's related party transactions for the period:

	2019	2018
	2010	 2010
Purchases (returns)		
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Inc parent company \$	13,498,580	\$ 570,000
Heritage Pharmaceuticals Inc.	(46,720)	7,170,000
Heritage Pharma Labs	528,681	-
Profit-share	91000000000000000000000000000000000000	
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Inc parent company	65,378	280,000
Sale of goods and services	*	
Heritage Pharma Labs	52,096	50,000
Reimbursement of expenses received	SERVICE TO CA # Print Only Template Co.	\$1000000000000000000000000000000000000
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Inc parent company	28,011	150,000
Heritage Pharmaceuticals Inc.	· .	10,000
Reimbursement of expenses paid		10 days • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Inc parent company	176,607	10,000
Heritage Pharma Labs	40,834	
Heritage Pharmaceuticals Inc	1,915	_

Unless specified, the related parties are companies under common control.

These transactions are in the normal course of operations and are measured at the exchange amount which is the amount of considerations established and agreed to by the related parties.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2019

11. Preferred shares:

2019 2018

Authorized:

48,000,000 Class "A" Preferred Shares, non-voting

Issued:

48,000,000 Class "A" Preferred Shares

\$ 41,202,084

\$ 37,456,440

The shares are redeemable at the option of the preferred shareholders and the Company after August 2021 with the option for the shareholders to waive both the shareholders' and the Company's rights of redemption for a period of one year. The shares have a redemption value based on EBITDA in the year of redemption to a maximum aggregate value of \$48,000,000.

The Class "A" preferred shares are recorded at their present value using an effective interest rate of 10% and are being accreted to their maximum future redemption value of \$48,000,000. Annual accretion expense totaled \$3,745,644 (2018 - \$3,405,131).

In the event of a liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the Company, the shares are redeemable based on EBITDA after November 2020.

12. Share capital:

2019 2018

Authorized:

Unlimited Common Shares, voting, participating

Issued:

12,880,001 Common Shares

\$ 12,880,001

\$ 12,880,001

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2019

13. Commitments:

The Company leases office space under an operating lease which expires August 2023. The minimum aggregate rent payable for the next five years is:

2020 2021 2022 2023 2024	\$ 176,499 176,499 180,414 187,125 79,134
	\$ 799,671

14. Contingent liabilities:

The Company, along with certain other generic drug companies, has entered into a tolling agreement, as requested by a defendant of a class action claim that was filed in 2015. The Company is not currently listed as a defendant in the class action claim. No provision has been made in the financial statements as the likelihood that the Company will incur a loss is undeterminable at this time.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2019

15. Financial risks:

(a) Currency risk:

Approximately 14.9% (2018 - 24.5%) of the Company's sales are in foreign currency. Consequently, some assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses are exposed to foreign exchange fluctuations. The following amounts represent balances at year end denominated in USD which have been translated into Canadian dollars in the financial statements:

	2019		2018	
Cash	\$ 319,161	\$	(140,276)	
Trade and other receivables	1,847,750		1,823,008	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(2,508,800)		(6,256,195)	
Advances to vendors	2,724,331		2,249,856	

(b) Credit risk:

The Company is exposed to credit risk in the event of non-performance by customers, but does not anticipate such non-performance. The Company monitors credit risk and credit reporting of customers as a regular basis. The maximum credit exposure is the fair value of accounts receivable.

(c) Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will be unable to fulfill its obligations on a timely basis or at a reasonable cost. The Company manages its liquidity risk by monitoring its operating requirements. The Company prepares budgets and cash forecasts to ensure it has sufficient funds to fulfill its obligations.

(d) Interest rate risk:

The Company's debt has a variable interest rate based on CDOR plus a margin. As a result, the Company is exposed to interest rate risk due to fluctuations in the CDOR rate.